

GOLD MINES OF ABBEVILLE.

Old Stories Revived by Recent Enterprises.

FAIR WAY TO BE RE-OPENED.

Gold, Silver and Lead Mines Known to the Indians Before the White Men Discovered America.

From rumors float it seems that the gold interests around Troy, Abbeville county, are to be developed. Parties have been prospecting, and assays made range from \$10 to \$100. There is no doubt about the gold being there, and many people believe that there are fortunes for those who will dig. An old miner writing in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, says:

"The Dorn mine was the richest vein ever discovered in this country, and the Belknap-Smith mine is today one of the best paying in the South, and in my opinion there is no reason why there should not be a thousand just as good."

The Dorn mine is at McCormick, about five miles from this place. The first vein was discovered somewhere in the 50's, and Mr. William Dorn, the owner, with a few hands and crude machinery often got out over \$1,000 worth of gold in a day. In a few years the mine yielded more than a million dollars. Most of the gold was taken from pockets, the last of which was exhausted soon after the war. Mr. Dorn, who had spent his fortune in philanthropic ways and in negro investments, was then forced to discontinue work, and soon died in poverty. The mine is now owned by Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, of Chicago, Mr. L. W. Jordan, of Seneca, and others, who so far have taken no steps towards reopening it. Experienced miners have said that there is still more gold in the mine than has ever been taken out, and after a heavy rain nuggets of gold are often found in the vicinity.

A man living near McCormick has supported his family for years by washing surface ore. Traces of gold have been found from Little Mountain, six miles south of Abbeville, to the Dorn mine, a distance of twenty miles. Several shafts have been sunk near Troy, and last summer a nugget which sold for \$10 was ploughed up on the outskirts of the town. There are several valuable mines on the Bradley estate near here, which will be opened at an early date.

A Pennsylvania company is now in possession of the mine at Little Mountain, where they have placed \$20,000 worth of machinery.

The Reynolds mine, three miles from here, which was discontinued on account of sulphurets, will soon be reopened. This mine has assayed \$100 to the ton.

One of the most valuable veins so far discovered is on the land of Prof. William McCaslan, of Clinton. The vein is about two miles this side of Little Mountain. The ore has assayed very high, and nuggets as large as grains of corn have been picked up. With a crude rocker the ore has yielded as high as from \$12 to \$17 per day. Prof. McCaslan's father refused \$20,000 for the place. Years ago, in an account of his journey through this section, Prof. La Borde, of the South Carolina College, reported that the mineral spring of Meriwether county, Georgia, would claim the attention they now hold, and at the same time he predicted that the gold fields of Abbeville county, South Carolina, would some day yield immense fortunes. Experienced miners say that the gold is here, and all that is needed is capital to develop it.

Mineral deposits were discovered in this part of the State by the Spaniards over three hundred years ago. In 1540 DeSoto, in his search for gold, reached the capital of the famous territory of Cofachique, where he found a people who made their hatchets from an alloy of gold and copper. The Spanish Governor was treated with great hospitality by Xualla, the beautiful Indian Queen, until he had desecrated some of her sacred mounds.

The Indians refusing to tell where the gold was obtained, the Spaniards turned from the land they had so long sought and proceeded towards the Dahlonga mines of Georgia. Xualla's capital was situated at the junction of the Broad and Savannah rivers, about fifteen miles from here.

All of the early historians of South Carolina emphasize the fact that there are valuable mineral resources in this part of the State. Adair tells of a silver mine which was operated by a gang of counterfeiters. Logan adds that all traces of this mine, like many others in the same region, have been lost. Lawson states that from time immemorial the Indians were acquainted with valuable mines of gold and silver in upper Carolina, but they concealed the fact for fear their lands would be settled by the whites. Cox tells of a quick silver mine used by the Indians, the site of which cannot now be found. Mills says that as late as 1815 the Indians were working a very rich silver mine, the location of which they carefully concealed from the whites. It is well known fact that the Indians mined their lead somewhere in this region, and traces of other minerals are frequently found.

Logan's History of Upper South Carolina, written in 1859, tells of an ancient silver mine, which was once worked, near the site of old Rock Church, on Coronaca Creek in this county. Tradition says that it was discovered by a band who had probably deserted from De Soto's camp on the Savannah river. The entire party, except two, were massacred by the Indians, who "threw the entire mass of the accursed metal they had raised and melted back into the mine and so restored the spot to its primitive aspect that no vigilance or skill of civilized men has since availed to recover the lost treasure. The precious secret doubtless passed away forever with the red men."

In 1761 when an army under James Grant, Governor of East Florida, was brought up from Charleston it encamped for a few days in this vicinity. The surrounding settlers learned from some of the old soldiers that "the Pointing Rock, which stood close on the side of

the old Keowee trail, had been noted by the escaped Spaniards as a landmark by which their treasure might once more be found. It lay just two miles east of that rock."

Logan says that the story of the lost mine exerted a wonderful influence upon the sons of the old men of the Coronaca settlement, who had served in Governor Grant's army, and who can scarcely be charged with being inordinately sentimental or romantic.

Early in the present century a company, composed of some of the most practical men in the neighborhood, most of whom had been Revolutionary soldiers, was organized to search for the lost mine, and since then several other attempts were made to find it. Logan concludes:

"The old Spanish mine is yet undiscovered. It may be, however, that when all is forgotten—when the tradition itself has faded from the memory of man, and the last witness of its influence upon the minds and imaginations of our grandfathers is no more—some fortunate farmer, while enlarging with enlightened judgment the operations of his agricultural improvements, deepening his furrows and lengthening his ditches, will one day unexpectedly lay open the lost mine and treasures of the Spaniards."

When capital is brought here to develop the gold mines already discovered some wonderful revelations may be made in regard to the mineral resources of the surrounding country.

HOW TO RAISE SUGAR BEETS.

Some Interesting Facts for Those Who Will Cultivate the Crop in South Carolina.

The sugar beet will be tried in South Carolina this year. There will be a number of experimental acres in different parts of the State. There is no doubt as to the adaptability of our soil and climate to this crop and some surprising results will be obtained. The following from a report of C. W. Chancellor, United States consul at Havre, France, made last July, will be interesting and instructive to those who will experiment with the new crop this year: "A large acreage of beets is sown annually in France, and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that even in unfavorable seasons the crop pays the farmer better than wheat or any other agricultural product. In 1894 more than 1,700,000 acres of land were planted in beets, giving a total production of 18,400,000 tons of the root, or an average of nearly 11 tons per acre, worth about \$4 per ton forage and the manufacture of beet sugar. From 50 to 60 per cent of the beet root raised in France is manufactured into sugar, the yield being from 7 to 9 per cent of the gross weight of the root. As to the expense of manufacturing the best sugar that, of course varies, but it may be computed at 10 to 12 francs per 100 kilograms, 90 cents to \$1.15 per 100 pounds.

"The experience of French growers shows that the expense of cultivating one acre of beets is as follows: Preparing the land \$3; 5 pounds of seed 50 cents; hand weeding and thinning \$1.25; first working and transplanting \$1.25; second working \$1; gathering and piling beets and tops \$3; total \$10. "There is absolutely no waste of the product of beet; every part of the vegetable is utilized and rendered valuable.

"The pulp after the juice has been expressed for sugar is devoured by cattle and is extremely nourishing. The leaves and stalks are utilized as food for cattle and especially when fresh, not only increase the animal's fat, but largely increase the yield of milk in the cow. The dry leaves and stalks when mixed with straw afford excellent and wholesome food during the winter for cattle and sheep.

"Experience in France shows that all land suitable for wheat may be employed for the cultivation of beets. It is necessary to avoid a soil too compact or containing too much clay. A soil composed of sand and clay will serve well for the cultivation of the beet. A soil too damp is not suitable, because in this case the root gains quantity, but loses in quality. A soil moderately humid and exposed to the midday sun should be preferred.

"Land intended for the cultivation of the beet should have a soil that can be ploughed from 9 to 12 inches deep in order that the growing root may easily penetrate it. It is necessary above all to avoid land that is shaded by trees and over which the air cannot circulate freely.

"In France cow yard manure is greatly preferred over that of the horse. A field heavily manured will produce more beets, but the quality of the sugar will be in inverse ratio to the excess of manure. Good ground, well manured, which has been cultivated one or two years in other crops forms the third year an excellent preparation for the beet, without additional manure. Vegetable manure is to be preferred for the reason that an excess of it will not diminish the sugar as animal and chemical manures are likely to do. Ashes, lime and marl are much used in France. The seed should be planted the middle of April, or not later than the end of that month.

"They should be sown in furrows and covered with a harrow or with the hand to the depth of half an inch or three-quarters of an inch. When the weather is warm and favorable, the ground sufficiently wet and the seed good and fresh they will sprout in about eight days; otherwise they may not germinate for fifteen or twenty days. The increase of the beet is very rapid after the first working. When the plant has about six leaves or more all plants that are within 8 or 9 inches should be drawn up and spaces of more than 15 inches filled with them.

"The crop should be gathered in September, at which time the beet has generally acquired its full growth. "When the ground is soft enough the root may be drawn by the stalks and leaves, but if the ground is hard an iron instrument is used. After the beet is drawn it is left on the ground for a day to dry, then the stalks and leaves are cut off and the beet put in a secure, dry place. They may thus be kept several months if kept dry and warm, and free from frost."

Mr. N. O. Pyles has been appointed night clerk at the postoffice in Columbia, to succeed young Black recently discharged for defaulting.

THE CONFEDERATE ROLLS.

Short Palmetto Stories Put into Paragraphs for the Fireside.

MYER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Beer Privileges—New Liquor Commissioner Takes Charge—Failed to Get It—Murderers Caught.

Wednesday of last week Governor Ellerbe heard all the parties interested in the case of Frank Myers, the negro who was under sentence to pay the death penalty for incendiarism in Georgetown. Solicitor Wilson, who has been working in Myers' behalf, and the owner of the burned property, along with several others, who wished to see the negro hanged, made statements before the Governor. At the hearing it was developed that the chief confession which the negro is said to have made, was wrung from him while his captors had a rope around his neck to intimidate him. When Governor Ellerbe announced some time ago that he would not interfere nothing was known of this. He is convinced now that had this fact been presented to the jury at the trial, a verdict with recommendation to mercy would have been rendered. Taking this view of the case he promptly commuted the unfortunate negro's sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Superintendent of Education Mayfield and Col. J. W. Floyd, who went to New York to have a conference with the trustees of the Slater fund in the effort to secure for the colored State College that portion of the fund which is given to the colored people in this State, failed in the object of their visit. They say the Slater trustees do not feel disposed to take away from private institutions any fund now allowed them until they get upon a self-sustaining basis. When Clavin gets on such a basis it is very likely that the fund will be applied to the State college. The Slater trustees do not usually receive delegations in regard to such matters, but the courtesy of a hearing was accorded to Messrs. Mayfield and Floyd owing to the fact that they represented the State. The members asked a great many questions about the condition of educational affairs in this State and expressed much surprise at the statement that the college had begun its first session with 1,100 students enrolled.

The State says though Gen. Hugh Farley is sick, he does not propose to let the work which he has undertaken, that of completing the Confederate rolls suffer. His brother, Mr. L. E. Farley, is in Columbia to push to a finish the general's work. He intends to do so vigorously and for that purpose will have an office in the State House. There he can be found by anyone interested in the rolls. To expediate matters he desires that the rolls outstanding in the possession of gentlemen who are revising them be returned to him immediately. He already has a number of these valuable documents about completed and if the others are returned as he desires, he will soon finish all of them.

Mr. Vance, the new State liquor commissioner, taken charge of the State dispensary last week. His bond was a very strong personal one and not the usual surety company paper, which was signed and approved by the Governor. Mr. John T. Gaston, the retiring acting commissioner, was presented with an exceedingly handsome gold-headed, ebony walking cane by the employees of the dispensary, and in return he responded in a neat speech. Mr. Gaston will remain in Columbia and go into the insurance business temporarily with Mr. B. B. Evans.

A special from Fayetteville, N. C., says: "The three negroes who murdered two Italian pedlars near Kingstree, were arrested here by Chief of Police Flowers and are being held for the sheriff of Williamsburg county. Their names are John Hayes, Cary Hicks and Sam Owen, and they claim to know nothing of the murder."

Tuesday of last week W. P. T. Rowley, of Greenville, who some months ago was tried and convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Gus Tanner, while under the influence of liquor, entered the State penitentiary to begin a term of two years. He says that after serving the term he will start life over anew.

The State board of examiners will hold another important meeting soon. It has been called for May 7. There will be several questions bearing upon the recent teachers' examination for adjudication, and the matter of the scholarships in the State educational institutions will be dealt with.

The secretary of State has granted a charter to the R. P. Searson Drug company of Allendale, Barnwell county. The directors and officers are: R. P. Searson, president and treasurer; J. D. Ellis, A. S. Abial, J. B. Searson and J. E. Searson, secretary.

The question of granting beer privileges by the State Board of Control, which has been agitated so much recently, promises to be settled finally one way or the other at the next meeting of the State Board, which will be held the first Tuesday (4th) of May.

Corn is said to be getting scarce around Pickens. One of the merchants put the price up to 60 cents, but there has not yet been a rush of the commodity to the market.

A military company, composed of thirty-four young men, has been formed at Abbeville, and is known as the "Abbeville Volunteers."

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The Maloney Directory Company at Atlanta, Ga., are at work getting up a new city directory of Columbia.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Of the South Carolina Climate and Crop Service.

The weekly Climate and Crop Service Bulletin for the week ending April 17th, as issued by Observer Baner, is as follows:

The rainfall during the week was light over the entire State, and fell in scattered showers. At quite a number of places no rain fell during the week. The heaviest weekly rainfall reported was 0.69 at Greenville. Twenty-two places reported some rain, the average amount being 0.19, and the normal for the week is approximately 0.82 of an inch. Rain is needed to bring up freshly planted cotton and for gardens, also to soften the crust on heavy lands that were, until recently, too wet to cultivate and which baked in drying. The light rains did not interfere with farm work, which was uninterrupted during the entire week. There was more sunshine than during any previous week of the season.

The nights were too cool for the best growth of crops, especially cotton and corn, which in consequence are reported sickly in places but generally are growing nicely.

Corn planting made rapid progress during the week and is nearing completion in the more easterly counties, and central portions of the State, where the early planted is coming up to good stands; but stands are damaged in the southeastern counties by cut and bud worms and by birds, which are reported very troublesome, necessitating considerable replanting. In the western counties corn planting is well under way, and early planted is coming up.

Cotton planting is now general over the entire State, and about two-thirds finished in the eastern portions. In the tobacco districts plants are fine and plentiful and setting out tobacco is in advance of last year.

Wheat, oats and rye are growing rapidly and looking very promising, but need rain in places. Rye is heading over the eastern and central counties.

Sweet potatoes coming up in beds. Irish potatoes doing well but need rain. Potato bugs have appeared in Charleston County, but are not as numerous as at this time last year.

Reports concerning peaches are more favorable generally than last week, and unless injured hereafter promise a fair crop. Apples and pears still in bloom and apparently unharmed.

Gardens growing slowly but are yielding early vegetables over the greater portion of the State. Trucking interests need rain and warm weather for best growth.

Favorable reports were received concerning all the minor crops usually cultivated at this season of the year. The feeling of discouragement has disappeared and farmers are pushing their work with energy.

HELD FOR FORGERY.

Gov. Ellerbe Has a Charleston Lawyer Arrested.

Gov. Ellerbe, after making considerable effort, has succeeded in having W. E. Klein, an attorney practicing at the Charleston bar, arrested on the serious charge of forgery. So far the governor says something over \$1,800 in forgeries have been traced up and laid at the door of Mr. Klein. It appears that he is charged with forging the signature of the master of Charleston county to certain certificates to direct tax claims sent here during the administration of Gov. Evans. Upon the forged certificates the money was ordered paid to him. The affidavit is made by Mr. W. Gibbs Whaley, master of Charleston county. Governor Ellerbe was informed that Klein had gone to Birmingham and he had wired there asking the authorities to arrest and hold him.

Wednesday he received a dispatch from Magistrate R. C. Gilchrist, of Charleston stating that Klein was in his custody, but that he had not committed him as he was getting bondsmen.

Governor Ellerbe found the case open when he came into the office. The matter has been talked over during Governor Evan's administration, but nothing was done aside from efforts being made to compromise it.

It seems that as stated above, the master has to sign certain certificates in the matter of these direct tax claims who had to be sent on to the governor before the money was paid out to anyone. The certificates, which were shown to Master Whaley, and pronounced to be forgeries so far as his signature was concerned, were carefully examined and are being held as evidence. A short time ago Gov. Ellerbe sent for Mr. Whaley and about ten days ago he made the proper affidavit and the warrant for Klein's arrest was issued. Gov. Ellerbe last night stated that he had traced up already forgeries amounting to \$1,800 and he didn't know how much more he would find.

The Governor, in speaking of this particular case to a representative of the State, said that he proposed to push it to the end. He also took occasion to say that all State or county officials who fall short in their accounts under his administration, or who may have already been short, may as well understand now and at once that they cannot expect any mercy from him. He stated emphatically that he proposed to have every such case that was brought to light prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and no compromise must be expected by anyone.—The State, April 22nd.

The figures of the losses by fire, month by month, during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 are published, those of December last alone being estimated. The aggregate losses during 1895 were \$128,246,400; during 1894, \$129,839,700, and \$115,205,500 during 1896. The losses the past year from June to December show a large falling off compared with the same months during the previous years, but the estimates for December are in excess of the losses of that month during the two preceding years. The loss by fire during these years is about equal to the receipts of the treasury for customs, and more than one-third of the receipts of all the railroads in the country after paying operating expenses. This is a large amount of money to charge off mainly to carelessness and recklessness.

THE SOUTH ADVERTISED.

Representative McLaurin's Recent Speech Attracts Attention.

FIGURES THAT MAKE FRIENDS.

The Strong Showing Astonishes the North and Greatly Gratifies the South.

The New York Sun, of a recent date, says:

The liberal opportunities for general debate allowed at the present session of Congress, have been improved by Representative John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, with some interesting remarks about the part of the country from which he comes.

Dr. Dewey has described the South as a region of vast, untouched forests and coal and iron veins, favored by health conditions unparalleled and "the best climate in the world." Mr. McLaurin, coming to particulars, finds 183,000,000 acres of unbroken forests in the South, with pine, walnut, oak, cherry, cypress, hickory and other woods; enormous stores of granite, marble and sandstone; phosphate rock in wonderful abundance; and in some places, as he learns, coal, iron, ore and limestone close together in the same range, "a condition that exists nowhere else in the world."

Last year's cotton crop of the South was 9,877,000 bales, or 82 per cent of the whole world's production, and "brought more money from abroad than all other agricultural products combined." The total cotton production since 1790, at its price in gold each year, is reckoned at \$15,000,000,000—in exacter figures, \$14,988,588,480. The exports alone for a century, or since 1785, have brought us \$10,400,000,000. Last year the South produced 729,392,351 pounds of sugar, 37,617,076 gallons of molasses, and 168,665,440 pounds of rice, although of each of these articles far more was imported.

Manufactures are growing enormously at the South. According to Gen. Longstreet, their products doubled in value between 1880 and 1890, while the wages of factory hands nearly tripled, as did also the capital invested in cotton manufacturing. But, what is very remarkable, that capital, according to the general, has already nearly doubled since 1890, being about \$120,000,000 now to \$61,100,000 then. In 1890 the cottonseed oil capital was \$2,500,000, and now it is over \$30,000,000; in 1890 the South made 397,000 tons of pig iron, and in 1895 it made 1,702,380 tons; in 1890 its coal output was 5,000,000 tons. Low cost of labor, freedom from strikes, nearness to the cotton fields, and low taxes all favor the mills of the South.

Congressman Lovering, of Massachusetts, himself a manufacturer, with large interests in the South, gave like testimony in his recent speech on the tariff. Within two years the South's addition of spindles, he said, had been 882,746, and New England's only 671,223, the former being an increase of 89 per cent, and the latter of 54. "If I were asked where in all our country was to be found the best planned, best ordered, and best equipped mill running in low numbers, and at the best profit, I would point to South Carolina."

Then the people of the South, says Mr. McLaurin, "are religiously inclined, and churches are found everywhere." Their educational facilities will appear to visitors from other parts of the country "not disappointing, and their standard of morals fully up to the average." The land titles are perfect and the taxes evenly low.

But of the favored State of South Carolina Mr. McLaurin particularly speaks. In 1890 Mr. Z. J. Drake, of Marlboro county won a prize of \$1,000 offered for the largest yield by gathering 25½ bushels of corn from one acre, the amount looks large, but he did it by getting two crops, planting the first so that by the time it matured he had a second ready to cultivate between the rows. "I have myself," says Mr. McLaurin, "made a crop of oats, cut them off the 1st of June, planted corn and peas, and thus harvested three crops the same season from the same land. I have also made a fair crop of cotton after wheat and rye." On another prize stimulus, year before last, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, from 100 acres produced at market prices, \$3,726.45 worth of farm products, ranging from forty-eight bales of cotton to 400 dozen eggs.

In 1898 South Carolina raised 30,385,895 pounds of rice, or about one-fourth of the whole country's product, 29,261,422 bushels of corn, 4,767,821 oats, 1,732,824 of wheat, 747,471 bales of cotton, 222,298 pounds of tobacco, besides rye, potatoes and so on. Apples, cherries, olives, pomegranates and many other fruits are raised in abundance. There are 10,000,000 acres of yellow pine alone, and the turpentine stills turn out an annual product of \$3,000,000. The gum, magnolia, sycamore, ash and other trees are well known. Beautiful building stones and fine clays and ochres are also among South Carolina's treasures, while her bone fertilizers, in deposits sometimes a foot thick, and with 500 to 1,000 tons to the acre, are declared to be the richest on the continent.

Of spindles there are more than a million at work in the State, their capital of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 being drawn from the North and East. Of Columbia's four cotton mills, one, the Granby, was built in a cotton field, and enclosed a patch from which cotton was picked while the brick walls were going up. That was minimizing the distance between crop and mill.

Pointing his moral, Mr. McLaurin says that the South asks a fair share of consideration for her interests in the current tariff bill, and also wants Northern thrift and capital to enlarge material interests. "Are we not of the same great national family, an integral factor of the same great nation?" Certainly he has set forth with enthusiasm what the South has accomplished thus far.

Rugby—Our landlady is one of the most expert calculators in town. Wilkins—is she? Rugby—Yep. We had beans for dinner to-day, and she asked me how many I would have.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill. It is substantially the same as it passed the House. Vest, of Missouri, returned to the question which caused the recent tariff skirmish and re-introduced his resolution declaring illegal the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to goods arriving after April 1st. Vest said he would call up the resolution Tuesday. Morgan endeavored to take up the Cuban resolution, but at 1:05 on motion of Davis, the Senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty, and at 2:13 adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Representative Milliken.

TUESDAY.—Senator Morgan's resolution, declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, was discussed briefly and then went over for a week. The agriculture bill was taken up and passed without amendment.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate, Mason, the new Senator from Illinois, made his maiden speech and sharply criticized the Senate's way of doing business, or rather of not doing it, but it never amounted to anything. Chandler (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate and House from April 26 to May 3, with a view of participating in the Grant ceremonies at New York, but by a resolution of Turpie (Dem.), of Indiana, it went over. The bankruptcy bill will be taken up Thursday, but before adjournment it was agreed to omit corporations from the bill.

THURSDAY.—The session of the Senate was one of the most eventful since Congress assembled. It opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This soon merged into a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the Senate, during which Senator Morgan characterized Speaker Reed as the "great white filibuster." The Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8. Allen, of Nebraska, offered the resolution providing that the chief executive express the sympathy of the American people to the government of Greece. The resolution was referred. The following Senators were named as a committee to participate in the Grant ceremonies: Platt, of New York; Murphy, Foraker, Cullom, Cockrell, Proctor, Walthall, Shoup, Sewell, Gray, Butler, Warren Faulkner and Burrows. On the announcement of the death of Representative Holman, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect, the adjournment being until next Monday.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY.—In the House Mr. Conden, chaplain, offered thanks that this nation is at peace with the others and prayed that higher and holier methods than war might prevail everywhere. He also prayed for the friends of Representative Milliken, of Maine, who died Sunday, after which Speaker Reed announced the appointment of the committee to attend the funeral.

THURSDAY.—The House adopted a special order for the consideration of the Senate amendment of the Indian appropriation bill. Bailey and his followers joined with the Republicans on this proposition, after the special order had been modified so as not to cover the appropriation bills. Bland, of Missouri, protested vigorously against the course, but only had a following of twenty-four, not enough to get a second vote. The Senate amendments of minor importance were concurred in except the removing of the Indian supply depot from Chicago to Omaha. The amendment relative to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was not acted upon while it was being debated, the death of Judge Holman was announced. The usual resolutions were adopted and a committee of ten appointed to accompany the remains to their final resting place. As a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The House completed the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference. A resolution was adopted by which a committee of twenty-five, of which the Speaker, by the terms of the resolution, was chairman, was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb in New York on Tuesday, and the House agreed to a program of three-day adjournments for next week.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

An Important Discussion Affecting Some Prominent Lawyers.

The Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision in reference to contempt proceedings in this State. Several months ago the Palmetto Brewery, in Charleston, which has a special permit under the dispensary law, got into financial troubles and the two opposing parties of stockholders and creditors applied to the United States and State courts for a receivership. Judge Simonon, of the United States court, appointed one receiver, and Judge Benet, of the State Court, another. As a matter of fact the United States receiver was the first in possession of the property, but Judge Benet appointed another. Several lawyers interested went to the United States Court and made legal motions to upset the order of Judge Benet. The judge then ruled them for contempt of his court, and fined and debarred them from practice. They appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which decides against Judge Benet, holding that the lawyers, in the exercise of their professional duties, had a perfect right to go to the United States court, especially as some of their clients interested had been ruled to appear in that court. Some of the most prominent lawyers of Charleston and of the State were affected by the order of injunction, and the decision of the court is considered a great victory for the bar.

A war device which has been indorsed by the Austrian Government is a flying machine, designed to carry destruction into the camp of the enemy. It will sustain a weight of from forty to fifty pounds at a distance of 1,500 feet above the earth. Directly under the balloon is the flying apparatus and beneath this is a small torpedo. The latter also contains an automatic arrangement which will explode the balloon at a given time and send down a shower of dynamite.